Amendments to the claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listing of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS

1. (Currently amended) A resin comprising the reaction product of polyester with a substituted cyclic monoanhydride, said reaction product also containing an additive, wherein said substituted cyclic monoanhydride is ~~a substituted succinic monoanhydride~~ selected from the group of octadecenyl succinic monoanhydride, hexadecenyl succinic monoanhydride, eicosodecenyl succinic monoanhydride, n-octenyl succinic monoanhydride, nonenyl succinic monoanhydride, and mixtures of these, and wherein the amount of said substituted cyclic monoanhydride is from about 100 to 10,000 ppm.

2. (Canceled)

3. (Canceled)

4. (Canceled)

5. (Canceled)

6. (Canceled)

7. (Canceled)

8. (Previously presented) The resin of claim 1, wherein said polyester is made by the polycondensation of diols and diacids; said diols are ethylene glycol, 1,3-propane diol, 1,4- butane diol or 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol; and said diacids are terephthalic acid, isophthalic acid or 2,6-naphthoic acid.

9. (Original) The resin of claim 8, wherein said polyester is polyethylene terephthalate, or a copolyester of polyethylene terephthalate with up to 20 wt-% of isophthalic acid or 2,6-naphthoic acid, and up to 10 wt-% of diethylene glycol or 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol.

10. (Original) The resin of claim 8, wherein said polyester is polybutylene terephthalate, or a copolyester of polybutylene terephthalate with up to 20 wt-% of a dicarboxylic acid, and up to 20 wt-% of ethylene glycol or 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol.

11. (Original) The resin of claim 8, wherein said polyester is polyethylene naphthalate, or a copolyester of polyethylene naphthalate with up to 20 wt-% of isophthalic acid, and up to 10 wt-% of diethylene glycol or 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol.

12. (Canceled)

13. (Canceled)

14. (Previously presented) The resin of claim 1, wherein said additive is selected from the group of colorants, anti-slip agents, flame retardants, antioxidants, oxygen gas barrier agents, carbon dioxide gas barrier agents, oxygen scavengers, ultraviolet (UV) radiation absorbers, acetaldehyde reducing agents, crystallization control agents, impact modifiers, catalyst deactivators, melt strength enhancers, anti-static agents, lubricants, chain extenders, nucleating agents, solvents, fillers, plasticizers, and a mixture of two or more of these.

15. (Currently amended) A method of producing a resin for making sheets, films, fibers, preforms and containers, comprising: blending a substituted cyclic monoanhydride with an additive to form a mixture, and reacting said substituted cyclic monoanhydride in said mixture with polyester, wherein said substituted cyclic monoanhydride is a substituted succinic monoanhydride selected from the group of octadecenyl succinic monoanhydride, hexadecenyl succinic monoanhydride, eicosodecenyl succinic monoanhydride, n-octenyl succinic monoanhydride, nonenyl succinic monoanhydride, and mixtures of these, and wherein the amount of said substituted cyclic monoanhydride is from about 100 to 10,000 ppm.

16. (Canceled)

17. (Canceled)

18. (Canceled)

19. (Canceled)

20. (Canceled)

21. (Canceled)

22. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15, wherein said polyester is made by the polycondensation of diols and diacids; said diols are ethylene glycol, 1,3-propane diol, 1,4- butane diol or 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol; and said diacids are terephthalic acid, isophthalic acid or 2,6-naphthoic acid.

23. (Original) The method of claim 22, wherein said polyester is polyethylene terephthalate, or a copolyester of polyethylene terephthalate with up to 20 wt-% of isophthalic acid or 2,6-naphthoic acid, and up to 10 wt-% of diethylene glycol or 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol.

24. (Original) The method of claim 22, wherein said polyester is polybutylene terephthalate, or a copolyester of polybutylene terephthalate with up to 20 wt-% of isophthalic acid or 2,6-naphthoic acid, and up to 20 wt-% of ethylene glycol or 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol.

25. (Original) The method of claim 22, wherein said polyester is polyethylene naphthalate, or a copolyester of polyethylene naphthalate with up to 20 wt-% of isophthalic acid, and up to 10 wt-% of diethylene glycol or 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol.

26. (Canceled)

27. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15, wherein said additive does not react with said substituted cyclic monoanhydride.

28. (Currently amended) The method of claim 15, wherein said additive is selected from the group of colorants, anti-slip agents, flame retardants, antioxidants, oxygen gas barrier agents, carbon dioxide gas barrier agents gas (oxygen and carbon dioxide) barrier agents, oxygen scavengers, ultraviolet (UV) radiation absorbers, acetaldehyde reducing agents, crystallization control agents, impact modifiers, catalyst deactivators, melt strength enhancers, anti-static agents, lubricants, chain extenders, nucleating agents, solvents, fillers, plasticizers, and a mixture of two or more of these.

29. (Canceled)

30. (Canceled)

31. (Previously presented) The method of claim 15, wherein said resin is melt extruded into articles such as sheets, films, fibers, preforms and containers.

32. (Currently amended) An article such as sheets, films, fibers, preforms and containers made from a resin comprising the reaction product of polyester with substituted cyclic monoanhydride, wherein said reaction product also contains an additive, wherein said substituted cyclic monoanhydride is a substituted succinic monoanhydride selected from the group of octadecenyl succinic monoanhydride, hexadecenyl succinic monoanhydride, eicosodecenyl succinic monoanhydride, n-octenyl succinic monoanhydride, nonenyl succinic monoanhydride, and mixtures of these, and wherein the amount of said substituted cyclic monoanhydride is from about 100 to 10,000 ppm.

33. (Canceled)